Ciarlone Sees Hard Times Coming

What's a nice Democratic town like New Haven going to do in a Republican-controlled State like Connecticut? Some serious problems are in store for New Haven. Taxes, health services, welfare, jobs, unions - these and more will be shaken up in the months ahead. New Haven's State Senator Anthony M. Ciarlone gave **Modern Times** *his views on what we can expect. He talked as one of the few Democrats who will have to face the upcoming Republican domination of the Hartford Legislature. Every New Havener will be touched by what Hartford plans. This interview is a preview.*

"Last Spring I visited a state home in Southbury where 6 people had to care for 70 retarded children. They used to have more people. They need more. But Meskill has cut back services."Beginning most of his sentences with the phrase, "Very frankly," he described how two years of Meskill had meant a cutback of all kinds of public services, especially to the cities of Connecticut. To defeat Democratic proposals which included improved services in health, education, welfare, housing, Meskill had to use his veto power 54 times this year, more than any Governor in Connecticut's history. "I don't think the Republicans will fight Meskill on those cutbacks like the Democrats did."

Who Will Be Taxed?

Besides increasing cutbacks in public services, Ciarlone expects little real tax relief. "I doubt that any income tax will get through." The recently passed tax on dividend and capital gains income will likely be cut. "And we might see a fall in the sales to 6 percent."

We asked if the state might afford more services for cities if it could raise new revenues by taxing places like Yale University. Ciarlone, a young and energetic man with a ready smile, came back fast with his answer. "Well, I am considering submitting a bill myself. It would put Yale on the same footing as any manufacturing concern. We could maybe exempt a few buildings, but, you know, they manufacture a product too."

Jobs vs Welfare: Meskill vs Ciarlone

Ciarlone's special activities in the Connecticut Senate have included a great deal of attention to the state's Welfare System. "Meskill seems to be on a Law and Order kick, trying to appeal to the Masses. But all the studies on welfare

See CIARLONE, page 7

New Haven's State Senator , Anthony M. Ciarlone (M-T photo by Nick Heyer)

MODERN TIMES 10¢

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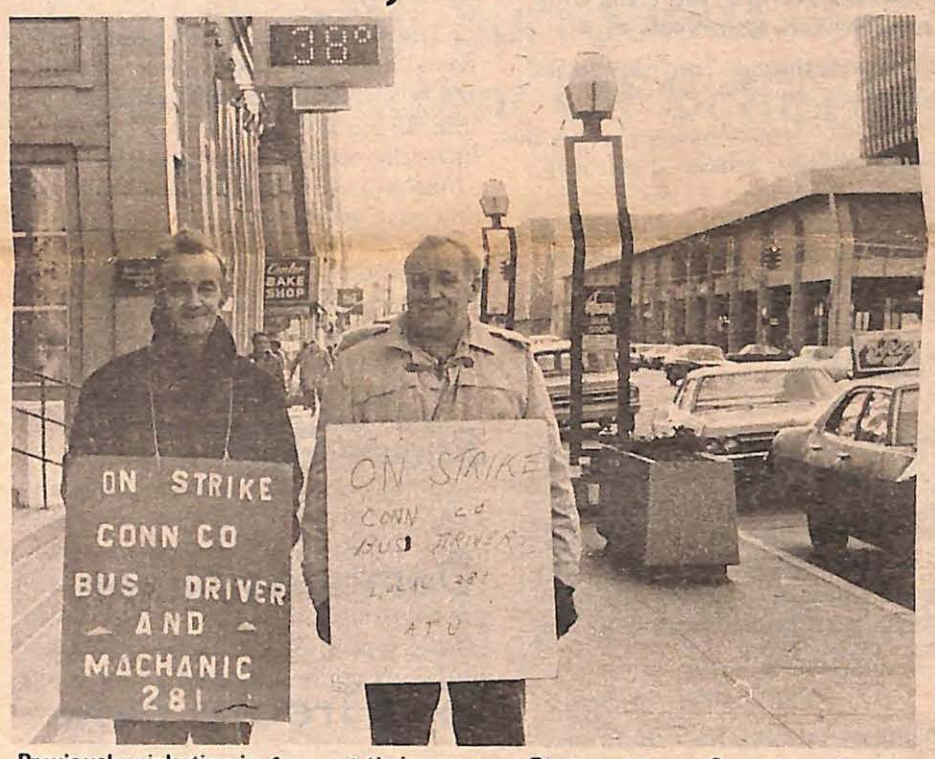
Vol.III No.15 New Haven December 15-31, 1972

A Cold, Hard Line



Previously picketing in front of their garage on State and James Street, members of the Connecticut Company Bus Drivers' Union now walk the line downtown. These unionists walk in the cold for their rights as workers, ours as passengers. (M-T photo by Sequin)

Scabs Print The Register While Pressmen Strike

by Henry Tamarin
Modern Times Staff

In a desperate struggle against management union-busting tactics, the New Haven Printing Pressmen and Assistant's Union No. 74 is going into its third week of strike against the *New Haven Journal-Courier*. The union insists that the Jackson family-owned paper must assume a reasonable position at the bargaining table. At this point the paper is refusing to do so.

Frank Rak, President of No. 74, stated that agreeing to the "company's position would mean emasculation of a contract that has taken a half-century to build. The union struck to hold on to established contract language protecting members of the bargaining unit."

Central to the proposed changes by the company is the language that concerns the number of men to operate the presses on each of the two shifts. Under the old contract, an 80 page paper was printed on two presses operated by 10 men each. The company is pushing for a reduction of 2 men per press so that there would only be a crew of eight on press on a paper of that size. The union maintains that this would effectively mean the loss of regular scheduling of work and in the long run, the loss of jobs. There are currently 36 pressmen in the shop, 4 of them foremen.

Other contract changes that the union is fighting against are the reduction of holiday pay, elimination of the night shift bonus, elimination of seven day notice for a change of work starting time and removal of foremen from the union without any changes in their job descriptions.

5.5% -- Inflationary?

Frank Rak stated that many of the benefits the union has built into their contract over the years have been at the expense of high wages. In line with past union practice and today's economic situation, the union only put in for a 5.5% wage increase. Management claimed that 5.5% was "highly inflationary." A New Haven Journeyman's rate is $5.26/hour, considerably lower than both the national and New England average for newspaper pressmen.

Negotiations are continuing although Rak is not optimistic about an early settlement. Management has been able to continue to print the paper using scab labor from other departments that have been trained in press operation over the past year in a mid-west "scab

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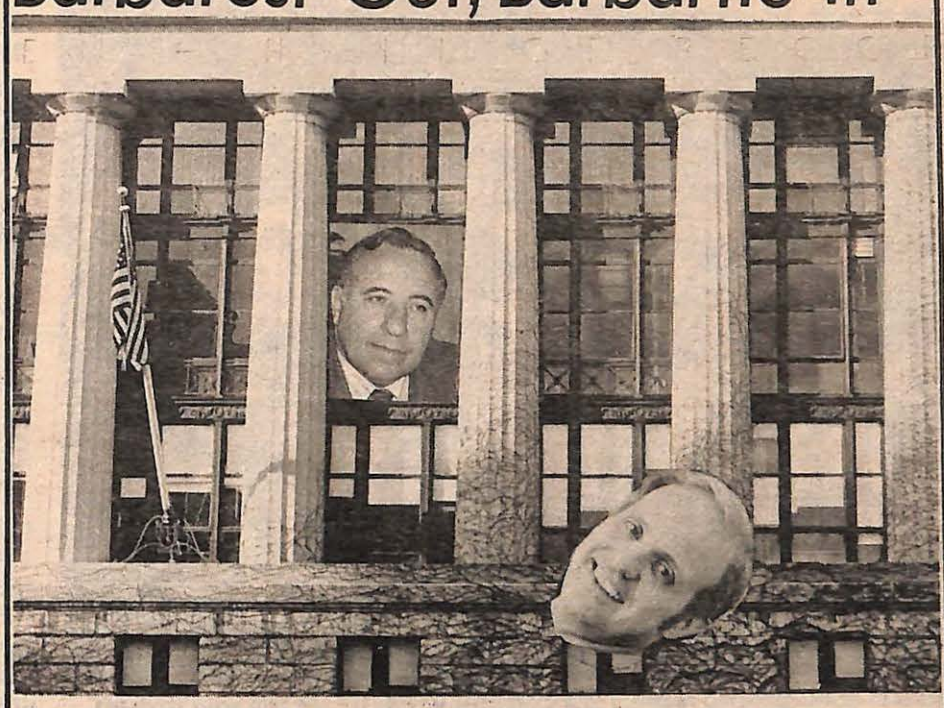
Barbaresi Out, Barbarito In



Political games in school. Read about the current controversy involving the superintendent of schools on page 3. (MT collage by Nick Heyer)

Wooster Sq. Starts New Programs

by Andy Esposito
Modern Times Staff

The Wooster Square Neighborhood Corporation (WSNC), located at 768 Grand Avenue (865-4141), has sprung to life with renewed vigor. Under Executive Director Ralph Apuzzo and Assistant Director Chuck Basilicato, the WSNC has begun to organize residents in the historic New Haven District.

The barriers to be overcome are, as always, money and bureaucratic red tape. However, despite money problems and the lack of response from some governmental agencies, the WSNC has instituted a number of programs.

In the Farnham Court sections Virginia Grant, a Neighborhood Worker, has helped form a Tenant's Council which is helping residents to exert some control over their living conditions. Loraine Barnhill has established a Teen program which hopes to give the participants a feeling of pride and accomplishment.

Arts Courses

The WSNC has instituted the following arts courses under the direction of Tony Della-Ventura, given at Conte School: 1) Ceramics--Thurs., 7-9 pm; 2) Leathercraft-Mon. and Wed. 3-5 pm and 7-9 pm and Tues. 3-5 pm; 3) Kids Art--Mon.-Thurs. 3-5 pm; 4) Basic Drawing-Wed. 3-5 pm and 7-9 pm; and 5) Screen Printing will be offered when enough people show an interest. For information on any of these courses call Tony Della-Ventura at 865-4141. The classes are opened to all residents of Wooster Square.

In addition to these classes the WSNC is investigating ways that the level of instruction at Conte School can be improved. By working with faculty members at Conte, the Corporation hopes to bring quality education to the children of Wooster Square.

The staff of the Wooster Square Neighborhood Corporation are, seated (left to right) Charles Basilicato, assistant director, and Ralph Apuzzo, director. Standing are (left to right) Virginia Grant, outreach worker, Alfonso Alamo, outreach worker, Anthony Della-Ventura, director of the Creative Arts Program, Fern Robinson, outreach worker, Forrest Foster, intake and referral officer, and Frank Lambert, outreach worker. (M-T photo by Tony Della-Ventura)

additional recreation facilities. Recognizing this, the WSNC is trying to get the use of the old Boy's Club on Jefferson Street as a place where all community residents can go to relax and play.

To aid the Spanish-speaking residents of the area, the WSNC has workers on its staff who are fluent in both Spanish and English.

The WSNC is evolving programs for the people of Wooster Square. If you need help or want to offer help in any of these *programs, call the WSNC at 865-4141 or* come into the office which is located at 768 Grand Avenue.

Register Bosses Trying To Turn Back The Clock

Continued from page 1

school". It's rumored that the company is paying $50 a day bonuses over and above their regular salaries.

Rak says that union morale is high in spite of management's efforts to break the strike. The International Union is backing up the strikers with a $50 a week paycheck. In addition, local unions in Waterbury, Stamford, Boston, Providence and New York are giving New Haven strikers all their weekend overtime work so that all members are working at least one or two nights a week. The Teamsters are respecting the picket line completely although the members of the two other unions at the paper, the Stereotypers and the Typographers Union have been crossing the picket line.

One disturbing sight, says Rak, "is to see guys who are union men on their full-time jobs who come over here to drive a delivery truck part-time and cross a picket line like they couldn't remember what the word "union" meant." He says that in some instances when they knew a driver's union they would let the union know what was going on and the activity would cease.

The general public can be helpful says Rak. "Because we need a 24-hour picket and have a relatively small number of men, we can always use help picketing. Especially now that our men are getting a chance to work on weekends, we can *always use help at that time." Anybody who has the time to picket, even it it's* only a couple of hours, should call union headquarters at 787-1405 and volunteer their services.

SCSC Marks Southern U. Murders

by Chris Doob
Southern Connecticut State College

On Wednesday, November 29 the there was a memorial service at Southern Connecticut State College for the two students killed at Southern University in Baton Rouge, Louisiana. The service included readings, prayers, and singing, and before it was completed there were close to 100 in attendance.

Southern University is a school with black students and a black administration but an administration subservient to the white power structure of the state of Louisiana. Recently a popular teacher was dismissed, and students in protest picketed outside the president's office.

In a pattern we now know well, National Guard troops with the duty of restoring order were called in, and where no more than minor disorder existed, they brought with them chaos and bloodshed. Soon after their arrival tear gas cannisters were released, shots were fired, and two more students, James Jackson and Denver Smith, were dead.

Sympathy Letter

"If we can be of any assistance in uncovering the truth of what happened, we invite you to contact us" is one sentence from the letter of sympathy written from our school to theirs. This feeling carried through the service, a feeling of sympathy from many who are growing more aware of the oppression in the education system to the friends of two who died because of the same sort of oppression.

Our service was brief and conducted wholly by students, though planned with the assistance of the campus ministry. There was a call to gather, readings from Ralph Waldo Emerson and Thomas Mann, a moment of silence, prayers of intercession, the reading of the letter to the students of Southern University, and the singing of "Blowing in the Wind."

The service took place by the pond on campus. The scene was tranquil, the people standing quietly listening, some with tears in their eyes. It was not the frenzied activity many of us used to think necessary for bringing the changes we want in our society, and yet it seemed to be the kind of situation that helps give people a grasp of themselves and others, a grasp that is necessary before we can effect these changes.

Students at SCSC gathered recently in a memorial service for the two slain students of Southern University in Louisiana. Included in the service was a reading of a letter to the student body of Southern U., shown here being circulated for signatures by David Ward. (M-T photo by Edward Breuler.)

Peace Petition Demands Nixon Sign Treaty Now

The New Haven Coalition for Peace and Justice (NHCPJ) has announced that in New Haven and in cities throughout the country people have begun petitioning the President to sign now the Vietnam Peace Treaty so that most of our military men and and POWs could be home by Christmas. The petition to Nixon states: "We, the undersigned, agree that a just and honorable war settlement is at hand in the nin-point peace plan. We urge you to keep your pre-election promise by not only signing, but implementing the agreement without further delay."

The NHCPJ statement said that here in the New Haven Community, people who had hoped to observe Christmas in a nation at peace are now planning petition drives, peace vigils and other activities to intensify pressure on the Administration to sign the treaty now and bring our men home

The NHCPJ is composed of a number of individuals and local organizations, including the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, the New Haven Welfare Moms, the Connecticut Union of Welfare Employees, the Young Workers Liberation League and the Medical Committee for Human Rights. Those interested in participating in the peace efforts should call 248-1115.

City Won't Talk; Teachers Walk

Courtesy of *Advance*, publication of the New Haven Federation of Teachers.

The New Haven Federation of Teachers (NHFT) began four days of daily informational picketing on Tuesday, December 12. Picketing is from 3:30 to 4:30 pm at 200 Orange St. (the offices of the Board of Education)

The purpose of the picket is to inform the public of the negligence and "non-caring" attitude of their Board of Education. Since negotiations for a new teachers contract began last February, the Board has held fast to a position which would severely damage an already crumbling school system. Teachers will not accept that position and have been working without a new contract since school began last September 5.

Board Refuses to Negotiate

The Board has refused to negotiate any recommendations by the NHFT for educational improvements and is relentlessly pushing to reduce the number of teachers in the system.

The Board proposes that there be no limit on class size and that teachers accept raises below their usual annual pay increases for experience. At the same time, the Board has imposed a hiring freeze and plans not to fill vacancies that may arise during the course of the year.

If the New Haven Board of Education is allowed to have its way, both teachers and students will suffer the consequences. Larger classes, fewer teachers, and substandard teacher pay will all lead to a further decay of New Haven's schools.

NHFT Standing Firm

Right now, the NHFT is the only unified force standing firm against the Board's plans for the ruin of education in New Haven. Of course the NHFT wants the best possible salary, benefits, and working conditions for teachers - that is the job of a union. But as a teachers' union, the NHFT strives to maintain the highest standards of education and the highest standards of the teaching profession.

Teachers are entrusted with a huge responsibility for the education of New Haven's children. The NHFT intends to make sure that responsibility is fulfilled in the best possible way. The NHFT needs the support of New Haven citizens. The union is ready as teachers and as human beings to negotiate at any time with the Board.

The NHFT invites the public to visit the informational picket. Literature will be available on the now 11 month history of the NHFT's attempts to get the Board to negotiate. Also, teachers will be happy to talk with anyone about conditions in the schools and the union position.

Controversy Surrounds Superintendent Of Schools

by Andy Esposito
Modern Times Staff

The appointment of George Barbarito as interim Superintendent of Schools has touched off a controversy which still rages. It started when the Board of Education refused to renew the contract of former Superintendent Gerald Barbaresi. What this amounts to is that Barbaresi was fired and has been replaced by Barbarito as the head of the school system. To understand the controversy and the people involved in it, we must first answer some questions about the Board of Education and the position of Superintendent of School Schools.

How is the Superintendent of Schools chosen? What powers does he have? How are the members of the Board of Education chosen? What powers do they have? In this, the first of a series of articles on the superintendent's position, *Modern Times* will attempt to answer these questions.

The Superintendent of Schools has the day to day responsibility for the effective functioning of the New Haven system. By law he is the executive agent of the Board of Education and makes recommendations for all professional appointments in the schools system.

He can cut the size of the teaching staff by not appointing replacements for teachers who retire. In the curriculum area he can institute or cut innovative programs such as: vocational training in the city high schools, High School in the Community, open classrooms and team teaching. The Superintendent exerts influence in the area of students' rights: his recommendations concerning, for example, the dress code and student discipline rules carry weight with the Board because of the superintendent's status and professional prestige. The person who becomes superintendent is very important for the educational future of New Haven's youth.

The Board is composed of the Mayor of New Haven plus seven other members he appoints. It holds public meetings on the second and fourth Monday of each month at its headquarters on the fourth floor at 200 Orange Street.

The Board's main functions are to appoint a superintendent and to set policy for a school system of approximately 25,000 students. The final authority and responsibility for the entire operation of school system is given, by law, to the Board.

Continued on page 7

Why Put Blame On Teachers?

by Matt Borenstein
Reprinted from *Advance*, publication of the New Haven Federation of Teachers

The new proposed guidelines for performance-based evaluation and certification of teachers has been confused and distorted by the local press. The Executive Board of the Connecticut State Federation of Teachers and other teacher groups have opposed the new plan not because of its lofty educational goals but because of the attack it could represent on teachers' rights and job security.

The basis for the new evaluation system claims that educational background and advanced degrees do not insure quality teaching. The guidelines propose to set up local evaluation committees to constantly examine the professional activities of a teacher.

There is not sufficient space to go into all the details of the new guidelines. The most important features for teachers are: 1) Yearly evaluations by local committees consisting of teachers, administrators, special services personnel, and community people. The community people will be chosen by the Board of Education and the committees will have parity of administrators and teachers.

Continued on page 7

Food Servers Stop Raw Deal

by John Wilhelm

When is a substitute not a substitute? If you're the New Haven Board of Education, and you're trying to chisel on the wages and benefits the school cafeteria workers have won through their Union, a substitute is not a substitute when she's a "permanent substitute."

The saga of "permanent substitute" school cafeteria workers goes back at least two years. One Sunday morning in the winter of 1970-71, at a membership meeting of Local 217, Hotel and Restaurant Employees Union, AFL-CIO, a woman got up and asked, "How come I get paid $.20 an hour less than everybody else in the Wilbur Cross High cafeteria?"

An excellent question. Local 217's contract, which covers all New Haven school cafeteria workers (and those in Milford and Guilford too), then provided a $2.80 an hour minimum wage and generous fringe benefits. It turned out that seven women, working in four different schools, were being paid only $2.60, had no fringe benefits at all, and were being credited with no seniority.

(M-T photos by Peter Irvine)

Local 217, representing these Cross High cafeteria workers, is fighting for the rights of "substitute" employees guaranteed in the contract which covers all New Haven schools' cafeteria workers. The question of being temporary rather than permanent has been costing some workers at Cross High in lower wages.

The Cross High Union steward for Local 217, Josephine Signore, filed a grievance. It was denied. As Steward Signore and then Secretary-Treasurer John Wilhelm pursued the grievance upward through the Board of Education and City hierarchy, always the answer was, "Well, they're permanent substitutes."

New Species

"What," the union kept asking, "is a permanent substitute?" "Well, we don't have room in the budget for more workers, even though we need them, so we hire them anyway and call them permanent substitutes."

Over and over the Union insisted it didn't care what title the Board dreamed up--these women were cafeteria workers and had the same rights as everybody else.

Finally, to make a long story short, the Board of Education forced the Union to take the matter to the State Board of Arbitration. The arbitrator, a recent Meskill appointee named Harry Purcell, isn't exactly pro-union (he spent many years as a company negotiator fighting unions in Torrington), but even he couldn't quite believe it.

"The Panel admits," Purcell wrote, "to having a certain admiration for whoever created the title 'permanent substitute.' It must be a classic. . . But however imaginative it might be, it cannot be used to avoid a clear requirement of the contract."

The result was back pay awards to the seven women totalling almost $1,200 , plus full seniority.

"Permanent substitutes," the Union thought, were laid to rest. Comes the fall of 1972, and school reopens. School cafeteria service is extended to four more schools (of the nearly 20 that have *no* hot lunch program), and extra workers are also needed at some of the existing kitchens.

Seven women are hired. One of them calls the Union office in early October. "Why," she asks, "am I only making $2.50 an hour when everybody else makes $3.05?" You guessed it--despite the Arbitration Board's crystal-clear decision, it was "permanent substitutes" again, except now the Union contract called for a $3.05 minimum and "permanent substitutes" were down to $2.50, $.55 short an hour, and again with no fringes or seniority.

This time Local 217 Business Agent Frank Annunziato toured the schools involved, and grievances were filed by the seven women who are 1972's version of "permanent substitutes."

This time, armed with the arbitrator's award, the Union convinced the Board of Education to give the women full rights and pay them back pay. As of the last week of November they were getting the $3.05 an hour and the fringes, and altogether they were paid over $600 in back pay.

This year's "permanent seven" are Antoinette Dunston, Marie Laoue, Mary Piccirillo, Marion Ardizzone, Anne Droney, Nancy DiGennaro, and Katherine Jones.

Who will it be next year?

Editorial

Nothing But A Cash REGISTER

Did you ever wonder why the **New Haven Register** always sides with business against labor, with employer against employee? The answer is not hard to see, especially these days when the **Register** is itself in the midst of a strike by some of its employees.

The **Register** is a big business and a big employer. It shares with all other business the need and the desire to make the highest possible profits. Employees seeking wage increases to keep up with rising prices, or seeking to better their working conditions do not make businessmen happy. The **Register** understands this unhappiness because it shares the same feelings. The **Register** attacks working people in other jobs just as it is now attacking the people in the jobs at the **Register**.

But unlike other businesses which produce a product or service, the **Register** is a newspaper. That means it has the power to decide what facts to tell people about and which to ignore.

Where other businesses mainly fight their own workers, the **Register** fights all workers by doctoring its stories, stacking the deck for employers and against employees. In the **Register** unions, strikers, and workers are often pictured as greedy, corrupt, intolerant and violent. Owners and managers are usually pictured as calm, "reasonable", "pillars of the community" and so forth. When big businessmen die, they are honored by front page stories, no matter how miserably they ran their businesses or treated their employees. The **Register** has no Labor Editor, but it has a Business Editor.

A free press in America should not just mean "free" from Government control. It should also mean "free" from control by a small economic class of the people, namely big business.

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MODERN TIMES is published by the American Independent Movement (AIM) as its political organ. Work on MODERN TIMES is done by volunteers, both members and non-members of AIM. The political views of AIM are given in the editorial. We encourage contributions of the New Haven community in the form of articles and letters.

MODERN TIMES is a paper to tell the story of and by the people of New Haven. We don't get that kind of news in commercial papers run for profit. There is no place else where the work and play of people who aren't rich is considered important enough to write about. There is no place else in New Haven where the problems of working women and men are told by them instead of by their bosses. There is no place else where hunger, bad housing and education, lack of health care and police harassment that people live with is told by them.

We live in the richest country in the world. But only a few people get to use most of this wealth for themselves. We must all work together to claim the wealth we all helped to create. Then there would be no need to strike for a few more crumbs, waste our resources and labor on rockets and bombs, or waste the lives of our young men in wars like Vietnam. We would produce what we need—not what is profitable.

The American Independent Movement has been working since 1966 to get people together against the rich, powerful few who run New Haven and the whole country. We want everyone to have good housing, good education, child care centers, recreation areas, decent health care and decent jobs.

STAFF: David Adams, Gary Benenson, Matt Borenstein, Ed Breuler, Jerry Cohen, Ellen Comisso, Vittorio Comisso, Lillian Dimow, Joelle Dominski, Art Fleischner, Paul Gill, Sam Goodwin, Stanley Heller, Liz Henderson, Nick Heyer, Eileen Hoffman, Peter Jackson, Lynne Karsten, Karl Lechow. Alice Mick, Ray Milici, Patti Miller, Laurie Nussdorfer, Jim Jordan, Renee Poirier, Peter O'Connell, Naomi Resnick, Ruth Resnick, Florrie Ricciuti, Bob Sherry, Henry Tamarin, Ross Thompson, Sergio Verillo, Rick Wolff, Karen Wolff Tony Della-Ventura, Rusty Foster

Write On

Why Ciarlone?

To the Editors:

Your recent issue carried a photograph of an AIM member standing arm-in-arm with Democratic politicians Tony Ciarlone and Louise DeLauro at his victory party. This photo gave me great pause and I think ought to give radicals at **Modern Times** reason to examine some of their current politics.

A lot of people who are now active may not have been around in 1966 when Fred Harris from Hill Parents Association ran against Ciarlone for state representative, and a lot of early AIM members worked on the Harris campaign. But those who were should remember that Ciarlone opposed most of the positions we supported and ran in a district that was the product of racist gerrymandering.

A good portion of the Hill was included in this election district, but not enough so that anyone from the Hill, at least any black candidate, could beat the machine-chosen Wooster Square favorite son. It was clear to us then that Ciarlone and the forces behind him did not represent the interests of the people of New Haven, black or white, as we saw them.

Name Calling

In 1966, on election day Louise DeLauro placed the 75 ft. signs about 100 yards away from the polling place so that we couldn't go any closer with our Harris campaign literature. We had to call a cop, who turned out to be friendly, and he measured off the correct distance for us and we moved in, while Ms. DeLauro stood by calling us names.

After the election, which Ciarlone won against both Harris and Paul Capra, the Republican candidate, we went back to the campaign office on Washington Avenue. Fred Harris made a beautiful and very moving speech about what he had tried to accomplish in his campaign and what it had meant to have the various people working together on it. Liquor was not served and there was no jubilant celebrating.

I know that the politics we had in 1966 had serious deficiencies. Many of us have seen the need for change since then in our ideas and our methods. But how an increased emphasis on working class concerns, and an explicitness that our politics are socialist, can lead us to advertising an embrace of Ciarlone and DeLauro is beyond me.

Machine an Impediment

Supporting McGovern was a decision with which I agreed. Cooperating with the regulars to try to elect McGovern was a necessity. But **Modern Times** should consistently make it clear that the candidates and manipulators of the machine are an impediment to the type of society we wish to build. They stand in the way of meaningful progress.

The decision to print such a photo to me reflects a confusion about these issues, if not an outright mistaken approach. Perhaps this is inevitable once you are as committed to participating in the electoral arena as some people apparently were during this election. I would hope, however, that it would be possible to use the process without getting sucked in by it. But in this case, I think you went too far.

Michael Avery
New Haven

Summer Shower

a letter responding to Pam Hinman's On The Job article, which was carried in the last issue of **Modern Times**, *Vol.III, No. 14*

Dear Pam Hinman,

It's like a summer shower in time of great drought to read a really lovely girl's adjustment to this silly old world.

Bless You Mightily. Bless You.

Faith Whitney

Have A Wary Christmas

by Rick Wolff
Modern Times Staff

"Barbie-type dolls are great. People buy them because they don't cost much. Then the kids want all *the clothes and things that go with* the doll. And those cost plenty. That's how we get 'em hooked." Toy departments are big business at Christmas, according to this storeowner.

"There's a boy's doll now too. It's called Action Jackson. It works just like the Barbie because the doll runs about $1.25, but the stuff that goes with it is high priced."

TV broadcasting companies love Christmas because of all the extra advertising businesses are willing to pay for. Advertising now takes 16 minutes out of every hour's worth of TV programs for children. To put it another way: for every 1 minute of advertising, there are less than 3½ minutes of children's program.

Easy Credit for Christmas

This season, TV advertising is also pushing "easy credit." Sometimes it's the stores who advertise their charge accounts or lay-away plans or "buying on time" deals. Sometimes it's the finance companies pushing their "friendly" desire to lay a "friendly" loan on you. But beware.

Most stores allow you 30 days of free credit before starting to charge you interest on whatever you still owe. Then they charge at the rate of 1½ percent a month. Now that comes to 18 percent a year. Some stores charge 22 percent or even more.

It is worth remembering why stores are so eager to give you credit that they pay for expensive TV ads. There are two big reasons. First, with credit they hope you will buy more than you can afford on the money you make. Second, by giving *you credit, they not only make the profit* on the items you buy, they also get the interest on the credit you use. For you, the shopper, it all makes Christmas cost that much more.

If borrow you must, try a credit union or a commercial bank. Their rates are usually the lowest. Keep away from the small-loan companies. Their rates are usually the highest, from 24 to 42 percent, depending on state regulations and the amount of your loan.

High Prices? — Your Present!

Prices can be a problem too. Knowing that gift-buying is a must in December, business people feel a strong urge to lift their prices. Many give in to the urge. So if you think a price is higher than it was last time you looked into that store, you are probably right.

So you might consider buying some of your more costly Christmas gifts after December 25. That is when many stores hold "the annual sale." Prices are then brought down to the level they were at before the Christmas season hit. In a few stores, the prices come down even further than that.

These suggestions are not meant to upset the Christmas spirit. We at **Modern Times** all wish you a happy holiday season. But we also wish you a happy New Year. And we thought we could help by making suggestions about holiday shopping which will save money and grief in the new year.

Paying in cash is cheaper in the long run but even so, hurts the wallet as prices go up and up, as these shoppers in downtown New Haven are finding out.
(MT photo by Sequin)

The Stuff Memories Are Made Of

by Ed. Breuler
Modern Times Staff

I remember an old time movie I saw long ago in which a very handsome young man was waiting for a very young and beautiful woman in a dark booth in a very romantic tavern. They drank some Hawaiian drink that the bartender understood even though the bar was in Brooklyn. They talked of love and the future (or lack of it) that lay ahead of them. He was going away to the land of plenty to seek his fortune so that he might be able to marry this beautiful young woman.

When I go into Archie Moore's I remember that scene. The back room of Archie Moore's is soft-lighted and the room has a definite feeling of friendship and a twist of the romantic.

The restaurant is filled with the type of atmosphere that can only breed a good time. The history of Archie Moore's goes back to 1894. It was then located across the street from where it is now and was originally called Mason's.

The History

Archie Moore was an Irish Protestant who happened to be married to an Irish Catholic woman. They begat two sons, Edward and Archie. Mr. Moore died around 1908 and the Widow Moore moved the bar across the street to 188½ Willow Street. The two sons ran the bar until prohibition came in. During the era of the *Speak Easy*, the bar continued to serve the "dry" public. Locked doors, bars on the windows and payments to the precinct captain are all part of Archie Moore's past. The bars on the windows are still there.

Florence Kingsley serves drinks by day, and does the cooking, too, at Archie Moore's, located at 188½ Willow between Orange and Foster Streets. A good place to visit. (M-T photo by Patti Miller)

Archie's was busted several times and finally had to close down for a few years. Young Archie went on to be a donut salesman and Edward became a Chesterfield cigarette salesman. The bar finally reopened after the depression in 1933. They served only 3.2 beer but shots were handed to friends from under the bar. About two years later, whiskey was allowed and things began to pick up in the bar business.

However, in order to serve beer and whiskey at the bar you had to have a restaurant or another system for the consumption of food products. So a bigger back room was added and a kitchen too.

After the death of the two sons, and the widow, young Archie's daughter acquired the rights to the restaurant.

Mr Kingsley Takes Over

Dave Kingsley ran the kitchen for the daughter from 1952 to 1958 when he purchased the bar from her. At present he is entering his 13th year of operation.

I talked with Mr. Kingsley several weeks ago about the history of Archie Moore's. He is a very strong man *in his beliefs and doesn't put on any* airs, he levels with you. The people that enter the bar are people from all walks of life. At various times during the day, you will find a cross section of working people either lunching, stopping off on the way home for a quickie, or settling down after dinner to drink and talk.

Mr. Kingsley talked about the bar as though it were part of him. He told me that it was like a family project. His wife, Florence, tends bar during the day and handles most of the cooking that is done. Corned beef sandwiches are served on Thursdays. His son David helps out at the bar on the night shift. Two other senior bartenders are Ed Radewicki and Cleff Cummings.

Mr. Kingsley began his career in the restaurant business way back when he was 18 when he tended bar at The Highlands Bar on State Street. Waiter, cook, menu designer, club chef were a few of his jobs. His first love is cooking. At present he is recovering from a heart attack. He can't wait to get back downstairs and into the grind again.

The Back Room

The movie that I mentioned in the beginning of this article ended in that same bar after the handsome man failed to find his fortune. They lived happily ever after, of course. This article ends in the same booth in the back room of Archie Moore's. Past the original license framed on the wall, past the directions for Irish Coffee, past the chalk board that records the menu and other important data and into that soft lighted room where it all began several hours ago over a few beers at Archies'.

Unmarried Mother On Welfare: Her Story

by a New Haven Woman on Welfare

Married women are "supposed" to have babies – single women are not "supposed" to have babies. I found myself pregnant and the man gone. I wanted a baby. I liked children, I wanted children, and having a child seemed to be what I wanted to do most in my life right then. My reasons were certainly more complex than that. And I found that those reasons were paid careful scrutiny when I made my decision outside the traditional and private boundaries of the sanctified nuclear family. The questions seemed endless. Feelings of bitterness crept in; I was doing something odd and different.

After months of therapy, much insight and doubts, I rejected the offered solutions of abortion or adoption. I had determined that I wanted my baby. So the nine months passed and I gave birth to my son.

Life was good; I was bounding through the inevitable problems and joys of having a baby around when I began to notice that my money had disappeared into the profit columns of the clothes manufacturers, the toymakers and the writers of child-rearing advice books.

There was no marriage in my life to afford me financial security and I was militant enough to believe that even if there had been one that putting myself into that sort of dependent situation in order to raise a child was wrong for all women and wrong for me. I refused loans too as I could see myself being drawned under that sense of obligation. I wanted this country to acknowledge raising a child as meaningful work deserving of a meaningful wage. I thought about returning to work - I had worked for five years as a secretary - and began to investigate the available daycare centers. There weren't very many. And none of them seemed together enough to help me raise my child. I also had come to believe that it was important that I raise my son, that he needed my presence, my attention and my care. I therefore balked at having someone else do it for me. Welfare was my solution.

Fighting Welfare Myth

Going on welfare presented many conflicts for me which needed to be resolved. I believed the myth. Welfare people were only lazy, only wanted a free ride through life. I did not know that the children kept coming because birth-control and abortion were illegal in Connecticut for years, that sometimes marriage was intolerably cruel in every sense of the word.

I then made my decision the way most of my sisters have, we had no money at all and a child to support. Enter the Welfare office. It was a very dirty room, filled with many uncomfortable chairs, and my brothers and sisters. Deprived kids, troubled women, tortured men. Already it was obvious that we were not considered worthy by the State. They showed us in every way what they thought about people on welfare. Filthy waiting room, devoid of any decoration or pleasantry, nothing there to indicate we were anything more than people in need, people whose dignity was being stripped as bare as that room. Underserving wretches. I rather doubt that they knew how much hatred we directed back in response to their inhumanity and lack of understanding. But it was there and we knew it. We were the human beings, the people in that building.

The workers strode out sometimes and punctuated our conversations by shouting the last name of whichever of us they wanted to see. More notable was the undisguised look of disgust and mistrust evident on their faces as they surveyed us.

While being interviewed, I heard around me other people being asked prying questions and being spoken to in an impersonal and dehumanizing way. I remembered the woman in that waiting room who told me she wished she could get off Welfare. She had no privacy from the inquiries of the State; her older children were persecuted in school because of her dependence on the State; she felt that her life belonged to the government. I was lucky. I was white, I spoke English, I had graduated from high school. To become the next case on file was easy.

Child-Raising is Work

I am somehow avoiding feeling beaten by the system. I do not believe what the system is saying about me. Being more politically-minded than some of my sisters there, I believe that I have the right to have a child – and I believe that it is good work, hard work. I believe that the State is paying me to raise a child.

So I stay on Welfare. I am often plagued by thoughts that my landlord will find out. I have discovered how the phone company discriminates against us by requiring astronomical deposits of welfare recipients, how homeowners are so badly frightened by the media reports of our irresponsibility and inability to pay that they will not rent to us. I now see how this insures that people in the ghetto will stay in the ghetto. Being on Welfare is changing me. I feel righteous and angry for myself and all like women.

My last thought is that the country will grow enough so that someday we won't need to put people on welfare. Peace.

U.S.A. Nell Dorr

Open Line

Why Chicanos Strike At Farah

by Gilbert Ramon

Gilbert Ramon is a student in New Haven, a Mexican American, and a brother of a young woman struggling to unionize the notorious Farah company in Texas. His message is clear and simple: boycott Farah products and help the Mexican American fight for justice.

The Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America (ACWA) has launched a nation wide "Don't Buy Farah" campaign, in support of 3,000 Farah workers who have gone on strike in San Antonio and El Paso, Texas. This includes informational picketing of retail stores throughout the nation and mass demonstrations in New Haven and other U.S. cities.

With deep admiration and concern I have viewed the Farah Boycott grow and find partial success in Connecticut. Obviously it is difficult for some persons to support such a cause, due to lack of knowledge, or personal convictions. For myself, it has been extremely easy.

Sister's First Job

I remember how happy my own sister was when she got a job in a textile factory, not knowing that this was only the beginning of ten long years of work at ridiculous wages. I remember her eyes glittering at the sound of $1.40 an hour, not knowing that other people were making $2.00 an hour at less strenuous jobs. I remember her less fortunate friends who had worked two and three times as long as her, yet carried the extra burden of having to support a family with $60 a week.

And, contrary to belief, it was not by choice that these women worked eight hours a day, forty to fifty hours a week, fifty-two weeks of the year, sitting and sewing like mechanical robots programed to do just that. I remember the stories brought home by my sister of people being laid off work for no apparent reason, and, left helpless to do anything.

I cannot describe factory conditions, nor the strict rules enforced, because these descriptions can only be given justice by an individual who has personally undergone such experiences. But, I can tell you about the people in the Farah factories, because like myself, the majority of them are Mexican American. And like myself, a few of them are from San Antonio.

Eighty-five per cent of all Farah workers are Mexican American, and the majority of these come from low-income families, and live in some of the worst slums in the nation. Most of them lack a high school diploma, with a good number being young girls who have to discontinue their education due to family financial crisis. They work in the factories because $1.60 an hour feeds more children than $0.00 an hour.

Struggle Begins

However, now these workers have decided to sacrifice what little they have to fight to obtain a right which has been denied them. To them it is evident that Mexican Americans employed in Farah plants are being exploited due to the company's interference with the workers' efforts to establish a union.

New Haven members of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America have been supporting the Farah strikers in El Paso, Texas by urging New Haveners to boycott Farah products. Store picketing and mass demonstrations, such as the one pictured here which took place Monday, December 11, at lunch hour in the downtown area, express this support. (MT photo by Nick Heyer)

Of course not all Mexican Americans support the strike, but this is because the establishment of unions is a new concept in Texas, and most people tend to be afraid or view as radical anything out of the ordinary. It is true that the establishment of a union will not elevate these particular Mexican Americans out of poverty.

Unions and Security

However, it will be helpful in obtaining job security, something that most Mexican Americans have never had. And it will be helpful in aiding Mexican American families reach economic stability.

The Farah story is only one chapter in a continuous chain of abuses, low wages, and lack of representation that plagues most Mexican American workers in Texas. The Farah story is a test case in which the future, and economic stability of other people will also be decided.

Whatever the strike means to individuals here in Connecticut, it is clear that to the majority of Mexican American textile workers in the Southwest, the Farah strike is a beginning. A beginning, perhaps, of a brighter future, and the forgetting of a dismal past.

QUE VIVA LA HUELGA!!!!!!!!

Review

Long Wharf's Handfuls Of Life

by James Walsh

THE CHANGING ROOM by David Story, directed by Michael Redman

David Story's **The Changing Room**, currently playing at the Long Wharf Theater is an outstanding and thoroughly pleasing piece of theater, a special work of art.

The play is set in the locker room of a rugby team (English football, sort of) and provides the audience with an opportunity to enjoy, and, if one chooses, to scrutinize the life of working class men who play semi-professional sport.

It is not surprising to learn that the author comes from a working class family and participated in this exceedingly dangerous, bone crushing sport himself. As he was immersed, so he immerses us in this small whirlpool of activity off to the side of the stream of Great Events. He reaches in and cups a handful of life, holds it up and asks us to look at it, as it is, and (I think) he asks us to love it. There can be no doubt of his affection for his characters, skillfully created by the Long Wharf Theater cast. The play, as a work of art, is equal to or better than last years offering of **The Contractor**.

Long Wharf II

THE WORLD OF LENNY BRUCE with Frank Speiser

The World of Lenny Bruce is an attempt to recapture, in LB's own words, the person that he was and also to dramatically bring into focus the "message" that society screwed a creative talent and through its persecution, killed him.

The first part of **The World** represents LB doing his night club act in the late fifties and consists of a hip harangue on urination, the Catholic Church, Jewishness, sexual repression, and other similar themes.

The second part consists of a soliloquy in which LB seeks to justify himself followed by a dialogue with Judge Murtaugh, the last of the many judges he had to face in his life. It comes close to being poignant. Lenny has disintegrated. No longer the hip young comic, he is forty years old, stuttering, dope filled, incoherent, and wallowing in self-pity.

The problem with this production is that Mr. Speiser is not Lenny Bruce. If one is interested in getting into Lenny Bruce (and there are many who are) I would recommend **Lenny Without Tears**, a fine documentary which follows the decline of this once promising comedian. It is a morbid, sickening, powerful, presentation of the "real" Lenny Bruce, and far surpasses his "World".

Labor Note

HOSPITAL HAPPENINGS

On Monday and Tuesday, December 4th and 5th, the Yale-New Haven Dietary workers passed another hurdle in their long struggle to organize a union. The workers, their union representatives and lawyers faced the hospital administrators and their Wall street lawyers in a hearing before the Connecticut State Labor Boartd. The Labor Board must decide whether or not to order a union representation election for the Yale-New Haven Hospital Dietary Department. The lawyers argued over who should be allowed to vote in the election. The union lawyer called 4 dietary workers including 2 clerks, to the witness stand to testify about their jobs. The Labor Board's decision is not expected for about 2 months.

PERISCOPE

On The Environment

NIXON GUTS 1972 WATER POLLUTION CONTROL ACT

After Congress passed the 1972, $11 billion, Water Pollution Contral Act, over Nixon's veto, he has come back to frustrate its intentions. In a possibly unconstitutional act, he has arbitrarily ordered that the initial allocation of funds be substantially lowered. This will seriously undermine water cleanup plans in all 50 states; in New Haven it may delay the construction of new secondary treatment sewer plants for another three years.

HIGHWAY STOPPERS AND MASS TRANSIT LOBBY HELP EACH OTHER

There would be more than enough money for the state to take over and run the Connecticut Co. bus franchise if the funds in the state highway department were converted to general revenues or else put into a general transportation fund with a priority on mass transit. In the past a good deal of political pressure has been directed against a separate highway fund by anti-highway groups such as those fighting routes 34, I-295 and I-84. It might be the time now for those lobbying for mass transit to lend their voices in the continuing fight against unwanted highways.

POLLUTION VICTIMS WIN DAMAGES IN JAPAN

Recently, nine victims of a disease called Yokkaichi asthma--resulting from breathing the air of the Yokkaichi petro-chemical complex--were awarded a total of $286,000 by six Japanese corporations. In announcing the decision of the court, presiding Judge Kiyoshi stated: "Where precious human health and life are concerned, corporations are not freed of blame simply by obeying emission control standards." (It would be nice if New Haven judges would have the same attitude towards the United Illuminating co., Yale and Olin--our top three corporate polluters).

ONE, TWO. . . MANY GYMNASIA

Just seeing people huddled around the TV watching football and basketball games reminds us that we are becoming a nation of sports-*watchers* instead of sports-*participants*. One of the important factors in this trend is the lack of athletic facilities in our cities. In New Haven, the Yale Gym has restricted membership, and the "Y" school and assorted community gyms have limited hours and facilities and just cannot handle the needs of 150,000 residents. The construction of several gyms scattered through our communities along with associated athletic fields would be a start in getting athletics out of the tube or the pages of **Sports Illustrated** and back into the city.

Voters Fight Hidden Jury Referendum

by Joelle Dominski
Modern Times Staff

Remember being puzzled by a question about jury size when you voted on November 7? Well, you weren't alone.

Two Yale Law School students have filed suit on behalf of five Connecticut voters who either voted differently than they wanted to, or did not vote at all because the referendum was so poorly worded.

"All voters were deprived of the right to vote meaningfully," says David Golub, who has brought the suit with David Robertson. He points out that there is a specific statute which requires that all referendum questions be written out completely in the voting machine. Because this question was not, they are contesting the validity of the vote.

The controversial question was a complicated one. It was a Constitutional amendment which would enable the State Legislature to allow six person juries instead of 12, and a questioning of potential jurors by defense lawyers and defendants. The Connecticut Civil Liberties Union was strongly against the section of the amendment which would approve juries of six persons.

Michael Avery, New Haven lawyer with the firm of Roraback, Williams and Avery, explains that "the use of six-person juries makes it much more difficult to get minorities on juries. You have half as many chances and jury panels are already discriminatory against young people, Black people and poor people."

Easier Convictions

If okayed by the State Legislature, this section of the Constitutional amendment would allow six-person juries in all but capital cases. Avery said that there are no longer any capital cases in this state, and so all cases would be open to six-person juries.

"This is one step in the weakening of the jury system. In addition, the Supreme Court has okayed state laws allowing non-unanimous jury verdicts. If Connecticut courts allowed non-unanimous verdicts in this state with a six-person jury, it would be quite a way from a 12 person jury with unanimous verdict required for conviction."

Barry Johnson, a Legal Aid lawyer at the Howard Avenue office, agreed that the first section of the amendment was very undesirable. and felt that " the second part was a smokescreen to make the amendment look like it was for the rights of potential defendants." He said that the "voir dire" is a current practice, although it is not mandatory, and added, "if the amendment has stipulated that each juror must be questioned alone, it would be a real improvement.

Voters Need Rights

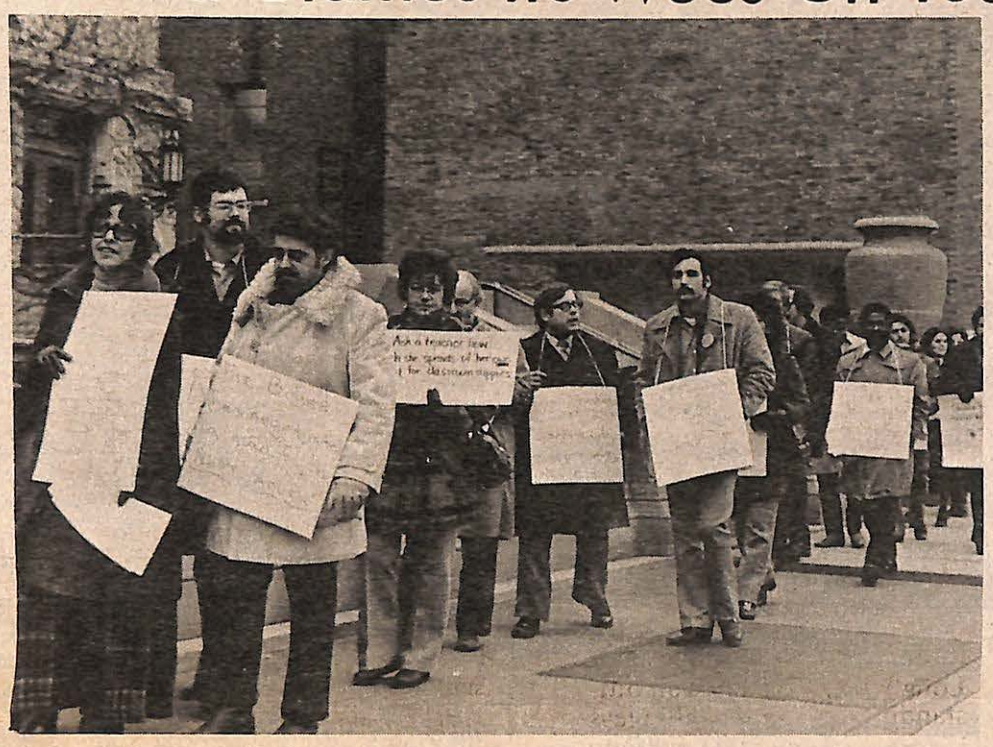
In their lawsuit, Golub and Robertson are not taking a position about the content of the Amendment. "Our feeling on the Constitutional amendment is irrelevant, in this case. We are protecting the rights of voters to have a clear choice," emphasizes David Golub.

The lawsuit was filed on November 17, and initial arguments were heard by Judge George Saden in Hartford on November 22. Preliminary rulings are expected soon.

The Amendment was passed by a two to one margin, but only about 500,000 people voted on that question. Over a million people voted on election day in Connecticut. Golub attributed the small vote to the fact that "the amendment was given very little publicity. It should have gotten extra publicity, since it was so complicated. Also, of course, it was impossible to tell what the amendment was about once you were in the voting machine."

This case will be publicized for all voters in newspaper ads across the state. The Civil Liberties Union and other civic organizations are helping to support the case.

Board Blames Its Woes On Teachers



New Haven teachers walk to alert public and force Board of Education to stop its attempt to reduce education standards. (M-T phot by Sequin)

Continued from page 3

2) Evaluations could lead to dismissal or transfer.
3) The first year of teaching will be considered internship with three categories.
I. Teachers who have completed an approved program.
II. Teachers who have a bachelor's degree but no approved program.
III. People without a bachelor's degree but having some "special talent."

All evaluations for provisional and standard certification are to be the responsibility of local evaluation committees.

Onus On Teacher

The new guidelines are just another way of passing the buck for the problems in education in Connecticut. What they amount to is: "If only we had better teachers all the problems in education would go away."

The problems are far deeper than teacher teacher competence. For years administrators and boards have been claiming that teacher tenure was the impediment to having a skilled teaching staff.

The new guidelines say nothing about the problem of teaching five periods in a row and then having hall duty -- or trying to deal with five students with learning problems in a class of 35. There is also no mention of city and state financed in-service teacher training or release-time for teachers to get such training.

The adoption of performance evaluation could very well turn public pressure away from the inadequacies of the school system as a whole and on to the backs of the teachers.

At the present time, performance evaluation could have many damaging, immediate effects on teachers.
1) It represents a direct attack on the tenure system.
2) Completely local-based evaluations subject teachers to town and city rivalries, and could cut down on job mobility.
3) The hiring of teachers without bachelor's degrees is a cheap way of satisfying community pressure for minority employment and a cheap source of potential strike breakers. If a person has a special talent, wants to teach in a public school but can't afford the expenses of college the city and state should help foot the bill.
4) It removes the burden for the gross deficiencies in the educational sustem from Meskill and Guida and puts it on the backs of teachers.

Controversy Surrounds Superintendent

Continued from page 3

The fact to remember is that the Board is appointed by the Mayor and is not elected, as in most neighboring towns, by the voters. In theory, members of the Board of Education are appointed for terms longer than the Mayor and are, thus, free of his control. However, since recent Mayors of New Haven have all held office for several terms, they do, in reality, control the Board. This serves to centralize control in the hands of the Mayor. He can, if he wishes, choose a man who won't "rock the boat." He can choose someone who is devoted to quality education for all. He can also choose someone purely to gain political advantage.

How Changes Come

As of now the only way to change the Board and, thus, the superintendent is to elect a new Mayor who over a number of years can change the composition of the Board by appointing new members. The fact of centralized control looms large considering the day to day control over the educational process exercised by the superintendent.

In the past ex-Mayor Dick Lee dictated the choice of superintendent, even over the objections of the Democratic Party To Town Chairman and placed a person favorable to him in the post. "His" man was former Superintendent Gerald Barbaresi.

Now that different politicians have taken control of city hall, Barbaresi has been forced out and they have put one of "their" people, George Barbarito, into the superintendent's office. Some New Haveners have objected and advocate that George Harris be appointed.

In future articles, *Modern Times* will examine the views of both Harris and Barbarito, as well as the Barbaresi record. The views of different groups in the community will also be presented.

Sen. Ciarlone Forecasts Trouble from Hartford

Continued from page 1

cheating say its between 1 and 3 percent of the cases. Now a study says 10 percent. That still leaves 90 percent of the problem." Ciarlone sees more tightening ahead under the Republicans. In fact, he argued that Meskill is actually increasing the number on welfare. "He's cutting down state jobs as he cuts back the services. That puts people out of work and onto unemployment compensation or welfare."

As to the right kind of solution: "It is all a matter of jobs. A realistic job program is the only way to really do something for the welfare problem. Unless we get rid of unemployment, we'll always have a welfare problem."

Attack on Unions Coming

For union members, Senator Ciarlone has some bad news about the upcoming session of the Legislature. "Yes, I would have to say that a Right-To-Work (RTW) Law is not only possible; its probable." New Haven's main state senator is a fairly powerful figure in state government. His important position makes this statement of his especially interesting: "I want to see meetings in the communities I represent. It would save me the need to contact various groups to see how they feel about the issues. People could come out and give support for the things they want and don't want." He had indicated his eagerness to help set up and to join in community meetings on the issues. "Like on the bus crisis in New Haven. And on that..."

The Bus Crisis

"I've had 15 calls from New Haven manufacturing companies who tell me that absent workers will make it impossible for them to deliver the goods they produce on time - all because the workers need buses to get to work." Late deliveries mean lost business and that leads to layoffs. "I'm a Senator from an urban area. I know New Haven needs more not less in the way of services. Meskill's plans for the buses are no good. He wants the cities to pay, but they haven't got the money." When asked what he could propose, Ciarlone said, "Get Federal money, but if you can't have a private company do it, then have the state take over the buses and run them."

And New Haven Politics

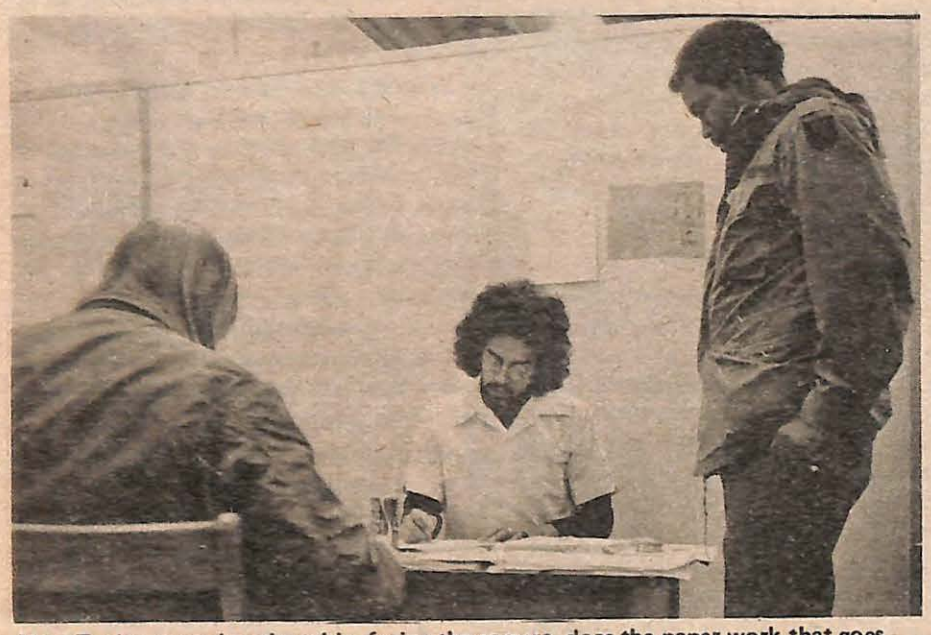
With some idea of what's ahead for developments in Hartford, we asked some questions about New Haven politics. Did Ciarlone have any comment on the role of young people in his campaign? "Young people should get involved. The service they gave me was more than I expected. I was very, very pleased and flattered. I plan to call meetings and work with them in the future."

Had Senator Ciarlone any thoughts about running for Mayor in New Haven next year? "I'd have to consider it. But I would have to think about this job of mine here at Mongillo Plumbing. And in respect to my Mayor and Town Chairman, I'd have to consult them." He said, yes, he'd heard the argument that only a mayoral candidate who could appeal to the eastern half of the city and black New Haveners and liberal voters in the city's western half could win. And he'd heard that Guida might not be the one, while he might, because he had won victories in all three types of wards in November. "I'd have to consider it."

As we left Ciarlone's office at the A.J. Mongillo firm of mechanical contractors on Columbus Avenue, there were two thoughts we had about this interview. We had material about what to expect from Meskill and the Republicans. We also had heard a local politician offer strong support for public meetings and campaigns to fight Hartford's plans and to come up with better solutions to New Haven's problems.

On The Job

CAVE Gets Vets To School



Mike Taylor, seated at the table, facing the camera, does the paper work that goes along with being an outreach worker for CAVE. (MT photo by Vittorio Comisso)

by Mike Taylor

What does an outreach worker do? "I go out into the city and find veterans. I go to taverns, on street corners, in their homes, wherever they might be. I find lots of veterans through the unemployment agency. Veterans are supposed to get first priority on jobs, but there just aren't many jobs around so lots end up at the unemployment agency. I look up their names and visit them at home.

Some of the other outreach workers have been treated really badly. They've been thrown out of houses. But I never was, not even when I stopped people on the street. I stop people and ask, 'Are you a veteran?' Then we get to talking and I see if they're interested in going to school."

This is an interview with Michael Taylor, an outreach worker for CAVE, Concerned about Veteran's Education. CAVE is a program of South Central Community College. It takes place in storefronts on State and Elm Streets.

"Once I find them I have to make certain they qualify. To be in CAVE you have to have an honorable discharge and be out of the army after 1955, or have a service connected disability. If they qualify, I find out if they're eligible for CAVE or UPWARD BOUND .CAVE is to help veterans get their high-school equivalency. Upward Bound is like a prep program: it helps them get themselves together to get into college.

"When a person does enroll, it makes me feel like I'm helping someone. It's a good feeling. A lot of veterans don't know about CAVE or free dental out patient care at the hospital, or the $1000. tax deduction from the state. If veterans buy a car they don't have to pay taxes on it. There's a whole book full of stuff the veterans don't know. A lot of guys just got out of the service and have knocked around for five or six years, not knowing what to do."

Q. How much does CAVE cost?

"The tuition is free, the books are free and they don't lose their benefits. The only thing they have to do is go and learn."

Q. Are there any women veterans at CAVE?

"We have had some, but most dropped out. Now we have a woman who was in the Air Force. She just began. We have mostly guys there and the women feel uncomfortable. The new woman says she doesn't care about all the guys being there. She wants her education and she's entitled to it. Also we have two women teachers in the program which makes it easier for the women veterans."

Q. What kinds of people are in your program?

"It's pretty well balanced out as far as black and white goes. Everyone's there for the same thing--to get an education and go on to a good job. Most people want to go on to college. Even people who are getting their high school equivalency want to go on to college. College opens up the door to go on and use your benefits."

Q. How do people react when you tell them about CAVE?

"When people get out of the service they get all kinds of pamphlets about schools, tractor-trailer schools, motel management schools, home study courses. All these schools just want their money. Some people just don't want to hear anything else about school. Some people don't believe it. It sounds too good that you don't have to pay any money out of your pocket. They really want to enroll.

"When they want to enroll, I take them down to the school to see it. Then if they have questions about it they can ask the people who are already there."

Q. Do you like your job?

"I really like it. It pays well and I meet a lot of people. I find out what's going on. Also part of my job is to follow up our graduates, see what they're doing, help them get into schools. We also run a job placement service in cooperation with unemployment. We help veterans get jobs.

"I think our program is fantastic. I wish it had been here when I got out of the service, but it wasn't. It's really helpful. Even if you don't go to school, we'll try to steer you in a positive direction and help you get the benefits coming to you.

"Also, there are other things I do. We have really fine teachers and a personal approach to students, but some students won't tell the teacher what they want to do. They won't give suggestions about anything. I think it's an unconscious thing. Everyone is taught that the teacher has power and authority. A lot of people have difficulty talking to authorities, so they talk to me. Our teachers are young and good, so after a while they'll talk to them. Some people take longer than others.

"Most of our veterans go on to college or technical schools, and the money helps out too. Even if they get first priority on jobs, there's no jobs so school really helps."

Review

Imaginative Books For Children

by Karen Birchard
Children's Librarian

Now that the traditional gift giving season is upon us again, some folks hopefully are thinking of giving books to young children An excursion through picture books in libraries and book stores will show that much of the available stock reinforces stereotyped, phoney feelings and thoughts Most books are also contrived unimaginative, pedestrian and flat

In recent years some picture books have emerged which try to break stereotypes, to provoke awareness and to stimulate response. The following picture books are among the best, not only for their decided dismissal of stereotypes and unthinking conventions, but also for their superior literary quality and artistic quality, and for the imagination, personal communication and love they convey.

A worthwhile interesting psychological story is HERMAN'S HAT by George Mendoza , illustrated by Frank Bozzo (Doubleday, 1969). In this beautifully illustrated story, Mendoza deeply affirms the value of interpersonal communication.

An excellent family story is BABY by Fran Minushkin, illustrated by Ronald Himler. It is the jolliest approach around to the matter of a new baby in the family. Nearly every other book dealing with a new baby addresses itself to sibling response only. This one concerns itself with the entire family's response. In other picture books it is the existing children who are reluctant to welcome the new baby, but here it is baby who is unwilling to join her new family -- a very neat trick!

Other exceptional picture books of equal imagination and quality are: STORY NUMBER ONE, STORY NUMBER TWO and STORY NUMBER THREE by Eugene Ionesco, illustrated by Etienne Delessert ; UNCLE TOE, illustrated and written by Kay Chorao, and SMALL WOLF by Nathaniel Benchly, illustrated by Joan Sandin.

In Memoriam

BRAD BLANEY
1906 - 1972

Veteran of the Irish Republican Army,
New Haven Worker,
Friend of *Modern Times*

Mochraoibhincno, Ireland's Spirit

The little roads go twisting
where sedges pull you in.
And round you are the rows
of your buried kith and kin.
Famine-wasted, fever-burned,
and faces like the snow,
We set our hearts to meet the steel
for you, Mochraoibhincno!
Then for the best of Cuchulain's sons
our bitter tears are dried.
We bury sorrow in the grave,
patience we cast aside.
Within this green, we hear a voice
that once was ours to know.
'tis Freedom, Freedom calling loud,
"Arise, Mochraoibhincno!"

Man and Woman on a Bench Ruth Resnick

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